Այլեւայլք



Miscellaneous

Armenian-Language Books
of the 19th and Early 20th Centuries
at Internet Archive

Prepared by Robert G. Bedrosian

These books were selected for their illustrations, charts, tables, topics, and/or antiquarian interest. Though mostly unrelated to Armenian studies, they are examples of the breadth and fineness of some popular Armenian printed works.

Available at Internet Archive for reading online and/or downloading in various formats.

Gardening/Beekeeping

Manuel Kajuni,

Պարտիզպանութիւն Partizpanut'iwn [Gardening] (Venice, 1899). Beautiful methodical illustrated guide to gardening by type of plant and by season, in 392 pdf pages. A treasury of 19th century Armenian cultivation lore. Some duplicate pages.

Պտղաբանութիւն Ptghabanut'iwn [Fructiculture] (Venice, 1899). Illustrated guide to growing fruit trees, in 333 pdf pages. Includes a dictionary.

Մեղուաբուծութիւն Meghuabutsut'iwn [Apiculture] (Venice, 1895). Illustrated guide to beekeeping, in 268 pdf pages.

Levon (Ghewond) Alishan,

Հայբուսակ Haybusak [Armenian Botany] (Venice, 1895). An encyclopedic work on the flora of the Armenian Highlands. This massive study (697 pdf pages) contains alphabetical entries for the major plants, trees, shrubs, as well as fungi. Many entries are accompanied by gorgeous, life-like drawings. There is also precious anecdotal evidence of these plants' usage

by the Armenians of the 19th century and before. Latin, French, Turkish and Arab names (the last two in Armenian characters) appear in cross-referenced indices at the back. This is a major source for the study of Armenian ethnobotany.

Natural and Physical Sciences

Matt'eos Vanandets'i Yovhannisean and Ghukas Vanandets'i Nurichanean, Բնաբանութիւն իմաստասիրական Bnabanut'iwn imastasirakan [Natural Philosophy] (Amsterdam, 1701), in 127 pdf pages. An early work on physics, as it was then understood.

Poghos Hovnaneants', Հրահանգք աստեղագիտական ի վերայ գիսաւոր աստեղաց Hrahangk' asteghagitakan i veray gisawor asteghats' [Astronomical Study of Comets] (Vienna, 1841), in 329 pdf pages.

Nazaret Taghawarean, Տիեզերք եւ իր կազմութիւնը Tiezerk' ew ir kazmut'iwne" [The Cosmos and Its Composition] (Constantinople, 1902), in 124 pdf pages.

Michael Resden, Բժշկականութիւն Bzhshkakanut'iwn [Medicine]. Two volumes in one download: volume 1 (Venice, 1832), in 407 pdf pages; volume 2, medical dictionary (Venice, 1841), in 551 pdf pages.

Nazaret Taghawarean, Բառացուցակ ախտանուանց եւ դեղօրէից յատկութեանց Bar'ats'uts'ak axtanuants' ew degho're'its' yatkut'eants' [Lexicon of Diseases and Medicines] (Constantinople, 1900), in 33 pdf pages. French to Armenian medical lexicon.

Barsegh Nurichanean, Փորձառական բնագիտութիւն P'ordzar'akan bnagitut'iwn [Experimental Physics] (Vienna, 1856), in 663 pdf pages with numerous illustrations.

Ghukas Te'rte'rean, Տարերք բնագիտութեան Tarerk' bnagitut'ean [Elements of Physics] (Vienna, 1865), in 333 pdf pages. This is a school textbook.

Sime'on Eremean, Նոր կենդանաբանութիւն եւ մարդակազմութիւն Nor kendanabanut'iwn ew mardakazmut'iwn [New Biology and Human Anatomy] (Venice, 1896), in 593 pdf pages. Mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, crustaceans, and insects are described and lavishly (and beautifully) illustrated. The last section of the book deals with the human body. Includes an Armenian-French lexicon.

Gabriel Menevishean, Պատկերազարդ բնական պատմութիւն, Ա. կենդանաբանութիւն Patkerazard bnakan patmut'iwn, A. kendanabanut'iwn [Illustrated Natural History: 1. Biology] (Vienna, 1897), in 433 pdf pages. The text is accompanied by 480 magnificent detailed illustrations which have the quality of photographs. Includes indices of Latin and Armenian names.

Yabe't' M. P'ilipposean, Գործնական առողջաբանութիւն Gortsnakan ar'oghjabanut'iwn [Practical Hygiene] (Boston, 1911), in 457 pdf pages, with numerous drawings, illustrations, and photos. This thorough and impressive work describes disease prevention and good practises for enjoying good health. Contents: Introduction, Preliminaries, Anatomy, Causes of Diseases, Preventing Illness, Rules of Health, Attention to Teeth and Ears, Appendices on Children's Diseases, Normal Illnesses, Poisoning and Accidents, Natural Medications, and Prescription Medicine.

Yakob Kr'chikean, Մետաքսաբանութիւն կամ աղէկ մետաքս շինելու արհեստ Metak'sabanut'iwn kam aghe'k metak's shinelu arhest [Sericulture, or the Art of Making Fine Silk] (Constantinople, 1846), in 293 pdf pages.

Manuel Kajuni,

> Բնաբանութիւն տեսական եւ փորձառական Bnabanut'iwn tesakan ew p'ordzar'akan [Theoretical and Experimental Physics] (Venice, 1871), in 955 pdf pages.
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> Մեքենականութիւն տեսական եւ գործական Mek'enakanut'iwn tesakan ew gortsakan [Theoretical and Practical Mechanics] (Venice, 1872), in 537 pdf pages.

Աշխարհագրութիւն հին եւ նոր Հայաստանեաց Ashxarhagrut'iwn hin ew nor Hayastaneats' [Geography of Ancient and Modern Armenia] (Venice, 1857), in 321 pdf pages. Textbook for Middle Schools.

Hovhan Palagashean,

Պզտիկներուն թուագիտութիւնը Pztiknerun t'uagitut'iwne" [Arithmetic for Little Ones] (Constantinople, 1903), in 125 pdf pages.

Նոր դասագիրք թուագիտութեան Nor dasagirk' t'uagitut'ean [New Textbook on Arithmetic] (Constantinople, 1889), in 513 pdf pages.

Միջին դասընթացք թուագիտութեան Mijin dase"ent'ats'k' t'uagitut'ean [Intermediate Level Arithmetic] (Constantinople, 1899), in 107 pdf pages. Textbook for fourth year students.

Բարձրագոյն դասընթացք թուագիտութեան Bardzragoyn dase"nt'ats'k' t'uagitut'ean [Advanced Level Arithmetic] (Constantinople, 1900), in 363 pdf pages. Textbook for fifth and sixth year students.

Տարրական սկզբունք գրահաշուոյ Tarrakan skzbunk' grahashuoy [Elementary Principles of Algebra] (Constantinople, 1896), in 68 pdf pages. Elementary school textbook with exercises.

Արուեստ տոմարակալութեան եւ վաճառականական գիտելիք Aruest tomarakalut'ean ew vachar'akanakan gitelik' [Bookeeping and Business Practises] (Constantinople, 1895), in 113 pdf pages.

Նախատարերք գործնական երկրաչափութեան եւ գծագիտութեան Naxatarerk' gortsnakan erkrach'ap'ut'ean ew gtsagitut'ean [Primer on Practical Geometry and Design] (Constantinople, 1900), in 86 pdf pages.

Պատկերազարդ աշխարհագրութիւն Patkerazard ashxarhagrut'iwn [Illustrated Geography] (Constantinople, 1891), in 201 pdf pages.

Տարրական դասընթացք աշխարհագրութեան Tarrakan dase"nt'ats'k' ashxarhagrut'ean [Elementary Geography] (Constantinople, 1904), in 87 pdf pages.

Նոր դասընթացք աշխարհագրութեան Nor dase"nt'ats'k' ashxarhagrut'ean [New Course in Geography] (Constantinople, 1897), in 101 pdf pages. First year course.

Կենսագրութիւն Պասքալայ Kensagrut'iwn Pask'alay [Life of Pascal], by Gilberte Pascal Perier (Jerusalem, 1869), in 99 bookmarked pdf pages. This is an Armenian translation, made by M. S. Ter Step'anean/Stepanian, of the French biography of Blaise Pascal, written by his sister (Paris, 1684). A Wikipedia entry (Blaise Pascal) describes the life and works of this renowned mathematician, physicist, inventor, writer, and theologian. Attached to the document are the French original, and an English translation.

Բառարան սուրբ գրոց հանդերձ պատկերօք Bar'aran surb grots' handerdz patkerok' [Illustrated Dictionary of the Bible] (Constantinople, 1881). An extensive and remarkably fine Bible dictionary, with tables, maps and illustrations. This anonymous work in 707 pdf pages is more thorough than and, we believe, superior to, the famous English language *Dictionary of the Bible* (1888) by Dr. William Smith.

Վարք նախնի իմաստասիրաց Vark' naxni imastasirats' [Biographies of the Ancient Philosophers], by Yakobos Che'lalean (Venice, 1879), in 336 bookmarked pdf pages. Excellent studies of 26 philosophers and their ideas. Attached to the document is a page of clickable links to corresponding Wikipedia entries. The philosophers, who lived in the 7th-4th centuries B.C., are: Թաղէս/Thales, Սողոն/Solon, Պիտտակոս/Pittacus of Mytilene, Բիաս/Bias of Priene, Պերիանդր/Periander of Corinth, Քիղոն/Chilon of Sparta, Կղէոբուլոս/Cleobulus, Եպիմենիդէս/Epimenides of Knossos, Անաքարսիս/Anacharsis of Scythia, Պիւթագորաս/Pythagoras, Հերակղիտոս/Heraclitus of Ephesus, Անագսագորաս/Anaxagoras, Դեմոկրիտոս/Democritus,

Եմբեդոկղ/Empedocles, Սոկրատ/Socrates, Պղատոն/Plato, Անտիսթենէս/Antisthenes, Արիստիպպոս/Aristippus, Արիստոտէլ/Aristotle, Քսենոկրատէս/Xenocrates, Դիոգինէս/Diogenes of Sinope, Կրատէս/Crates of Thebes, Պիւռոն/Pyrrho, Բիոն/Bion, Եպիկուրոս/Epicurus, and Զենոն/Zenon.

Hovsep Gatrchean's ***Տիեզերական պատմութիւն Tiezerakan patmut'iwn [Universal History]*** in two volumes: volume 1 (Vienna, 1849), in 661 pdf pages. Ancient History; volume 2 (Vienna, 1852), in 655 pdf pages. Medieval History.

Ambrosios Galfayean (Ambroise Nar Bey)'s ***Համառօտ պատմութիւնք հին եւ նոր ազգաց Hamar'o't patmut'iwnk' hin ew nor azgats' [Concise Histories of Ancient and Modern Peoples]*** in four volumes:

> Hamar'o't patmut'iwn hin azgats' [Concise History of Ancient Peoples] (Venice, 1849), in 755 pdf pages. History of the Jews, Assyrians, Babylonians, Egyptians, Medes, Persians, Parthians, Greeks, and Seleucids.
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> Hamar'o't patmut'iwn Hr'ovmayets'wots' [Concise History of the Romans] (Venice, 1850), in 461 pdf pages. Describes the period from Romulus in the 8th century B.C., through the reign of Byzantine emperor Theodosius (A.D. 378-395).
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> Hamar'o't patmut'iwn mijin daru [Concise History of the Middle Ages] (Venice, 1850), in 647 pdf pages. Describes the period from the death of Byzantine emperor Theodosius (A.D. 395) through the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople (1453).
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> Hamar'o't patmut'iwn nor azgats' [Concise History of Modern Nations] (Venice, 1851), in 748 pdf pages. Describes the period from 1454 through the mid-19th century.

Պատմութիւն վարուց մեծին Կոստանդիանոսի ինքնակալի Patmut'iwn varuts' metsin Kostandianosi ink'nakali [History of the Deeds of Emperor Constantine the Great], by Ge'org Oskeants' (Vienna, 1826), in 343 pdf pages. A description of the life and times of Constantine I, who ruled as emperor of the Byzantine Empire from A. D. 306 to 337, and was the first Christian emperor.

Վիլհելմ Տէլլ Vilhelm Tell [William Tell], by V. Ostrogorsky, in 61 pdf pages. This is an Armenian translation (St. Petersburg, 1904; second printing) of the Russian original. Tell is a beloved folk hero of Switzerland. According to the Wikipedia entry (William Tell) he encouraged his people to rebel against tyranny in the early 1300s. He was to become a symbol of resistance to aristocratic rule for many 18th and 19th century Europeans

Համառոտ պատմութիւն ռուսաց Hamar'ot patmut'iwn r'usats' [Concise History of the Russians], by Gabriel Ayvazovski (Venice, 1836), in 563 pdf pages. This wonderful book begins in the 9th century with Rurik and advances, ruler by ruler, to Nicholas I who began ruling in 1825 and was emperor when the book was published.

Ստորագրութիւն կայսերանիստ քաղաքին Վեննայի Storagrut'iwn kayseranist k'aghak'in Vennayi [Description of the Imperial Capital City of Vienna], by M. Vets'matean (Vienna, 1829), in 307 pdf pages. A thorough examination of Vienna, in 31 chapters with appendices, which covers its foundation, geography, seasons, roads, squares, museums, and much more.

Պատմութիւն Իտալիայի ի սկզբանէ մինչեւ մեր օրերը Patmut'iwn Italiayi i skzbane' minch'ew mer o'rere" [History of Italy from the Beginning to Our Own Day], by Poghos Yovnanean (Vienna, 1864), in 553 pdf pages. An excellent work, beginning around 1500 B.C. and continuing through A.D. 1860.

Պետրոս Մեծ եւ իր նորոգութիւնները Petros Mets ew ir norogut'iwnnere" [Peter the Great and His Reforms], by Mesrop Tsaghikean (Vienna, 1856), in 287 pdf pages. Peter Alexeyevich was Tsar of All Russia (1682-1721), then Emperor (1721-1725), and was responsible for transforming Russia into a modern nation.

Համառօտ պատմութիւն Անգղիոյ Hamar'o't patmut'iwn Angghioy [Brief History of England] (Venice, 1862), in 369 pdf pages. A translation of M. Lamé Fleury (Jules Raymond)'s *L'histoire d'Angleterre* (1838).

Մարտինոս Լուտերին վարուց եւ նորոգութեան պատմութիւնը Martinos Luterin varuts' ew norogut'ean patmutiwne" [Martin Luther's Life and the History of the Reformation], by Ghewond Yovnaneants' (Vienna, 1850), in 459 pdf pages. Martin Luther, a prominent figure in the Protestant Reformation, lived from 1483 to 1546.

Պատմութիւն վեշտասաներորդ դարու բարեկարգութեանն ի գերմանիա Patmut'iwn veshtasanerord daru barekargut'eann i germania [History of the Reformation of the Sixteenth Century in Germany], by Jean-Henri Merle d'Aubigné, translated from French (Smyrna, 1846), in 855 pdf pages. D'Aubigné was a renowned Swiss Protestant minister and historian.

Պատմութիւն Ֆրանսական Յեղափոխութեան *Patmut'iwn Fransakan Yeghap'oxut'ean [History of the French Revolution]*, by Adolphe Thiers, in two volumes. This is an Armenian translation (Constantinople, 1912), made by Er. T. Andre'asean, of Thiers' historical account of the Revolution, in which he participated. A Wikipedia entry (Adolphe Thiers) describes his life and writings. The Armenian translation has been split into two parts for manageability:
volume 1, with numerous illustrations, in 576 pdf pages;
volume 2, in 576 pdf pages.

Պատմութիւն Ճիզուիթներու Patmut'iwn Chizuit'neru [History of the Jesuits], by Leo Taxil, translated from French by H. Palagashean (Constantinople, 1910), in 41 pdf pages. A Wikipedia entry (Léo Taxil) describes his anti-Catholic and anti-clerical activities and writings.

Քրիստափոր Կոլոմբոս կամ Ամերիկայի գտնուիլը K'ristap'or Kolombos kam Amerikayi gtnuile" [Christopher Columbus or the Discovery of America] (Vienna, 1880), in 321 pdf pages. Columbus (1451-1506) was an Italian explorer, navigator, and colonizer, who is considered a hero and/or villain. According to the Wikipedia entry Christopher Columbus, "During his first voyage in 1492, he reached the New World instead of arriving in Japan as he had intended, landing on an island in the Bahamas archipelago that he named San Salvador. Over the course of three more voyages, he visited the Greater and Lesser Antilles, as well as the Caribbean coast of Venezuela and Central America, claiming all of it for the Crown of Castile."

Ուաշինկթըն հիւսիսային Ամերիկայի միացեալ տէրութեանց գահերէց Uashinkt'e"n hiwsisayin Amerikayi miats'eal te'rut'eants' gahere'ts' [Washington, President of the United States of North America], by Yarut'iwn Eagur'chean (Vienna, 1855), in 85 pdf pages. A study of the first president of the U.S., George Washington, who served from 1789-1797.

Հատընտիր պատմութիւն վարուց Օսմանեան թագաւորաց եւ վէզիրաց Hate"ntir patmut'iwn varuts' O'smanean t'agaworats' ew ve'zirats' [Select History of Lives of Ottoman Sultans and Vezirs] (Venice, 1843), in 165 pdf pages. This unusual anonymous work was requested by the Ottoman ambassador to France, who visited the Mxit'arist monastery on the island of San Lazzaro in Venice. The ambassador also paid for the book's publication.

Կեանքի գործածութիւնը Keank'i gortsatsut'iwne" [The Use of Life], by John Lubbock (Constantinople, 1908). This is an Armenian translation made by Grigor Oskean/Oskian from the English original (1894) in 203 pdf pages, bookmarked by chapter. A Wikipedia entry describes the life of this great British polymath (John Lubbock, 1st Baron Avebury), who made contributions to many fields including archaeology, natural history, zoology, biology, botany, cultural history, public education, and law. In *The Use of Life*, Lubbock (1834-1913) explains how life might be happily, pleasurably, and profitably lived. It is a very worthwile book, full of good, practical advice. Attached to the document is the English original in 322 searchable pages. Since both parts are bookmarked by chapter, this edition also could be used for language study.

Բովանդակութիւն/Contents:

[Hope]; 14. Սէր [Charity]; 15. Նկարագիր [Character]; 16. Հոգւոյ եւ մտքի խաղաղութիւն եւ երջանկութիւն [On Peace and Happiness]; 17. Կրօնք [Religion]; Կենսագրական եւ այլ կարեւոր ծանօթութիւնք թարգմանչին [Biographical and Other Important Notes by the Translator]

Ինճիլ [Gospels]. New Testament in Kurmanji Kurdish (Constantinople, 1857), in 437 pdf pages. The Kurdish uses Armenian characters. This book could be used to advantage by Armenian-speakers wanting to learn Kurmanji.

Մօրմօնեն Քիտապը Mo'rmo'nen K'itape [The Book of Mormon]. Turkish in Armenian characters (Salt Lake City, 1906), in 804 pdf pages.

Բհագավադգիտա կամ երանելու երգը Bhagavadgita kam eranelu erge" [The Bhagavad Gita, or the Sacred Song], translated from Sanskrit by Hrach'eay Achar'ean (Vagharshapat, 1911), in 66 pdf pages. Attached to the document is a polished English translation by Philippe L. De Coster, which additionally translates and transliterates word by word (and includes a Sanskrit glossary), so this edition could be used as a study aid for learning Sanskrit. Unfortunately, the Armenian is lacking pages 52, 53, and 58.

Modern Translations of Classics

Հոմերոսի Ոդիսական Homerosi odisakan [Homer's Odyssey], translated from Greek by Eghia T'omachan (Venice, 1847). Two volumes, with notes, in one download, in 881 pdf pages. This is the story of Odysseus' eventful ten-year journey home to Ithaca after the Trojan War. After Homer's *Iliad*, this work is the second-oldest extant work of Western literature (end of the 8th century B.C.).

Հոմերի Իլիական Homeri Iliakan [Homer's Iliad], translated from Greek by Arsen Komitas Bagratuni (Venice, 1864), in 475 pdf pages.

Քսենոփոնտեայ Կիւրոսի խրատու պատմութիւնք K'senop'onteay Kiwrosi xradu patmut'iwnk' [Xenophon's *Cyropaedia*]. This is Xenophon's *Cyropaedia* or *Education of Cyrus*, translated from Greek to Armenian by Serovbe' Gat'e"rcheants' (Vienna, 1843), in 619 pdf pages. Xenophon (about 430–354 B.C.) was a general, statesman, student of Socrates, and a fine historian. He is best known for his *Hellenica* (describing the period after the Peloponnesian War), and also for the *Anabasis*, which describes life in eastern Asia Minor around 401 B.C. The *Cyropaedia* is his historical romance, in which Armenia figures prominently, set in the Achaemenid Empire. Unlike the *Anabasis*, however, this is not real history. Xenophon creates a historical ambience for a discussion of his ideal government. Nonetheless, many of the details of Persian and Armenian daily life are valuable and probably accurate. From the standpoint of literature, it is an example of a fairly lively Greek novel of the 5th-4th centuries.

Թէոփրաստոսի Նկարագիրք T'e'op'rastosi nkaragirk' [Theophrastus' *Characters*], translated from Greek to Armenian by Arsen Komitas Bagratuni (Venice, 1830), in 121 pdf pages. Theophrastus (about 371-287 B.C.) was a prominent philosopher, considered Aristotle's successor, and also is known as the Father of botany, for his writings on plants and natural history. The work *Characters* contains 31 very humorous short studies of different human character types, and is the first of this genre to survive. Attached to the document is R. C. Jebb's searchable English translation (London, 1870), which includes the Greek original, and notes.

Կ. Կուրտեայ Ռուփայ Վասն գործոց եւ արութեանց Աղեքսանդրի մեծի K. Kurteay R'up'ay Vasn gortsots' ew arut'eants' Aghek'sandri metsi [Quintus Curtius Rufus' On the Deeds and Valor of Alexander the Great], Books 6-10. Translated from Latin to Armenian by Yovse'p' Gat'e"rcheants' (Vienna, 1844), in 580 pdf pages. The author probably lived in the 1st century A.D. His work was a major source for the later Alexander Legend.

Կոռնելիոս Նեպոս, Վարք զօրավարաց անուանեաց Kor'nelios Nepos, Vark' zo'ravarats' anuaneats' [Cornelius Nepos, Excellentium Imperatorum Vitae]. Cornelius Nepos (about B.C. 110-25) was a Roman biographer. This is an Armenian translation from Latin, made by Ghewond Yovnaneants' (Venice, 1842), of Nepos' sole-surviving work, in 385 pdf pages. It contains biographies of the lives of 22 famous Greek and Roman generals, from the 6th through the 1st centuries B.C. Attached to the document is an English translation by John Selby Watson (London, 1873).

Կուինտոսի Որատեայ Փլակկոսի Արուեստ քերթողական Kuintosi Orateay P'lakkosi aruest k'ert'oghakan [Quintus Horatius Flaccus' *Ars Poetica*], translated from Latin by Arsen Komitas Bagratuni (Venice, 1847), in 52 pdf pages. The author, Horace (B.C. 65-8), was a noted Roman lyric poet. Ars Poetica was written around 19 B.C. in the form of a letter to poets about the writing of poetry and drama.

Կայիոսի Յուլիոսի Կեսարու Յիշատակարանք գալլիական պատերազմին Kayiosi Yuwliosi Kesaru Yishatakarank' galliakan paterazmin [Gaius Julius Caesar's Commentarii de Bello Gallico/History of the Gallic War]. This is an Armenian translation, made by Arsen Komitas Bagratuni (Venice, 1874), in 259 pdf pages, of Julius Caesar's firsthand account of his nine years of fighting Germanic and Celtic tribes in what is today France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Germany. Julius Caesar (B.C. 100-44) was a general, statesman, and (depending on the perspective) butcher. His career took him from military man, to dictator (B.C. 49-44) in the Roman Republic, and his activities transformed the Roman Republic into the Roman Empire. He wrote the *Commentaries* in the third person singular, perhaps appropriate for a man deified after his death (by assassination). Attached to the Armenian document is H. J. Edwards' Loeb edition with alternating Latin and English pages.

Պուբղիոսի Վիրգիլեայ Մարովնի Ենէականին Pubghiosi Virgileay Marovni Ene'akanin [The Aeneid of Publius Vergilius Maro], in 799 pdf pages, bookmarked by book. This is an Armenian translation made from the Latin by Eduard Hiwrmiwzean (Venice, 1845). A Wikipedia entry (Aeneid) describes the plot of this epic poem in 12 books, which was written between 29 and 19 B.C., and purports to describe the foundation of Rome. Unfortunately, pages 369-384 were not scanned. Attached to the document is an English translation made by J. W. Mackail, also bookmarked by book.

Պուբլիոսի Վիրգիլեայ Մարովնի Մշակականք Publiosi Virgileay Marovni Mshakakank' [Publius Vergilius Maro's *Georgics*], translated from Latin by Arsen Komitas Bagratuni (Venice, 1847), in 163 pdf pages, with an extensive introduction, and lists of proper names, plants, and animals by the translator. The Roman poet Virgil published this work about agricultural pursuits around 29 B.C. A Wikipedia entry (Georgics) describes its sources and influence in later times. Attached to the document is the original Latin text with bookmarked and searchable English translation by Henry Rushton Fairclough (1938).

Markosi Tughghiosi Kikeroni [Marcus Tullius Cicero's]

Կատոն երէց կամ թէ վասն ծերութեան Katon ere'ts' kam t'e' vasn tserut'ean [Cato the Elder or On Old Age], no translator named (Vienna, 1843), in 86 pdf pages. This is Cicero's treatise about aging and death, written in 44 B.C. Attached to the document is E. S. Shuckburgh's English translation.

Յաղագս պատշաճից Yaghags patshachits' [De Officiis/On Duties or On Obligations], translated from Latin by Mkrtich' Awgerean (Venice, 1845), in 159 pdf pages. Cicero wrote this treatise to his son in 44 B.C., in the form of a letter. It is considered one of his most popular works, because of its style and description of Roman political life under the Republic. Attached to the document is the Latin text and English translation by Walter Millner (1913).

Գեղիոս կամ վասն բարեկամութեան Geghios kam vasn barekamut'ean [Laelius de Amicitia], translated from Latin by Ep'rem Dzage"chean (Vienna, 1852), in 67 pdf pages. This is Cicero's *Laelius de Amicitia*, written in 44 B.C., which deals with the qualities of good versus bad friends. Attached to the document is E. S. Shuckburgh's English translation.

Կայիոսի Սալուստիոսի Պատմութիւն Կատիլինեան դաւակցութեան եւ Յուգուրթեան պատերազմին Kayiosi Salustiosi Patmut'iwn Katilinean dawakts'ut'ean ew Yugurt'ean paterazmin [Gaius Sallust's History of Catiline's Conspiracy and the Jugurthine War], in 369 bookmarked pdf pages. This is an Armenian translation, made by Abraham Charean/Charian (Venice, 1856), of two historical works by a noted Roman historian. A Wikipedia entry describes the life and works of the author, Gaius Sallustius Crispus (B.C. 86 to about 35). The Catiline conspiracy occurred in 63 B.C; the Jugurthine War in Africa lasted from 111 to 105 B.C. Attached to the document is an English translation. Unfortunately, pages 46-47 are missing from the Armenian scan.

Կոռնելիոսի Տակիտեայ Տարեգիրք սկսեալ ի մահուանէ մեծին Աւգոստեայ Kur'neliosi Takiteay Taregirk' skseal i mahuane' metsin Awgosteay [Cornelius Tacitus' Annals Starting with the Death of Augustus the Great], translated from Latin to Armenian by Eduard Hiwrmiwzean/Hiwrmiwz (Venice, 1872), in 532 pdf pages,

bookmarked by book. Contains all that remains of the *Annals* (Books 1-6; 11-16). Tacitus lived from about A.D. 56 to about 120. A Wikipedia entry (Tacitus) describes his life and works. This excellent translation fully captures Tacitus' precise and concise style, which became a model in his own time and for centuries after. In this pdf edition, for easier navigation, indices for the individual books have been moved from their original locations (after the books) to appear before their books. Attached to the document is a clickable page of online sources for the original Latin texts and translation

Գործ Սուետոնիոսի Պատմութիւն երկոտասան կեսարաց Gorts Suetoniosi Patmut'iwn erkotasan kesarats' [Suetonius' Work *History of the Twelve Caesars*], translated from Latin by E.M.S. (Smyrna, 1876), complete in two volumes, in 487 pdf pages. This work by the historian Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus (A.D. 69 to after 122), is a biography of the Roman Empire's first eleven leaders: Julius Caesar (the first few chapters are missing), Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus and Domitian, thus covering the period from about B.C. 50 to A.D. 96.

Պլուտարքեայ Քերովնացւոյ Զուգակշիռք Plutark'eay K'erovnats'woy *Zugakshir'k'* [Plutarch of Chaeronea's *Parallel Lives*], translated from Greek by Eghia T'omachan (Venice, 1834) in six volumes. Plutarch (about A.D. 46-120) was a biographer, essayist, priest, ambassador, and magistrate. He is best known for his *Lives* of notable Greek, and Roman figures, often describing two individuals separately and then comparing them. Attached to the documents below are the corresponding *Lives* in English, from the Dryden/Clough edition (Philadelphia, 1860), bookmarked and searchable.

> volume 1, in 651 bookmarked pdf pages. Lives: T'e'se'os/Theseus, Hr'omulos/Romulus, Liwkurgos/Lycurgus, Numas/Numa Pompilius, Soghon, Popghikoghas/Poplicola, T'emistokghe's, and Kamillos;
>
> volume 2, in 689 bookmarked pdf pages. Lives: Perikghe's, P'abios Mak'simos, Aghkibiade's, Korioghanos, Timoghewond/Timoleon, Emilios Pawghow, Peghopide's, Markeghghos, P'ilopime'n, and Titos P'laminos;
>
> volume 3, in 736 bookmarked pdf pages. Lives: Aristide's, Markos Katovn, Piwr'r'os/Pyrrhus, Gayios Marios, Liwsandros/Lysander, and Siwghghas/Sylla;
>
> volume 4, in 587 bookmarked pdf pages. Lives: Nikias, Markos Krassos, Agesighayos/Agesilaus, Pompe'os, P'okiovn/Phocion, ew Katovn krser/Cato the Younger;
>
> volume 5, in 692 bookmarked pdf pages. Lives: Aghek'sandros, Yulios Kesar, Agis ew Kghe'omene's/Cleomenes, Tiberios ew Gayios/Gaius, Demost'ene's, Kikerovn/Cicero, ew Aratos;
>
> volume 6, in 685 bookmarked pdf pages. Lives: Demetrios, Antonios, Diovn/Dion, Brutos, Artashe's/Artaxerxes, Galbas, Ot'ovn/Otho.

Արտաշիր Բաբական Կարնամակ Artashir Babakan *Karnamak* [The Book of Deeds of Artashir Babakan], translated from Pehlevi by H. T'ireak'ean (Paris, 1906), in 166 pdf pages, with notes. Ardashir was the first Sasanian king of Iran, A.D. 224-240. This beautiful story, which has historical and folklorical importance, also has an epic grandeur in its simple narration. Attached to the document is an English translation made by Darab Dastur Peshotan Sanjana (Bombay, 1896).

Փաբիոլա կամ ստորերկրեայ գերեզմանաց եկեղեցի P'abiola kam storerkreay gerezmanats' ekeghets'i [Fabiola, or the Church of the Catacombs], by Cardinal Nicholas Wiseman (Vienna, 1857), in 745 pdf pages. Historical sketch of the early Church in pagan Rome, in the form of a novel. Armenian translation of the English original. A Wikipedia entry (Fabiola) describes the plot of this story, which has been made into a film three times.

Բէն-Հուր. վէպ Յիսուսի ժամանակից Be'n-Hur. ve'p Yisusi zhamanakits' [Ben-Hur, a Novel about the Time of Jesus], by Lew Wallace. This is an Armenian translation, made by P'ilippos Vardanean (Tiflis, 1911), of Wallace's remarkable and popular novel (1880), in 635 pdf pages. According to the Wikipedia entry (Ben-Hur): "The story recounts the adventures of Judah Ben-Hur, a Jewish prince from Jerusalem, who is enslaved by the Romans at the beginning of the first century and becomes a charioteer and a Christian. Running in parallel with Judah's narrative is

the unfolding story of Jesus, from the same region and around the same age. The novel reflects themes of betrayal, conviction, and redemption, with a revenge plot that leads to a story of love and compassion."

Տիեզերահռչակ պարսիկ բանաստեղծ Օմար Խայեամի քառյակները Tiezerahr'ch'ak parsik banasteghts O'mar Xayeami k'ar'yaknere" [The Quatrains of the World-Renowned Persian Poet Omar Khayyam], translated from Persian to Armenian by M. Te'r-Sahakean (Polis, 1922), in 37 bookmarked pdf pages. A Wikipedia entry (Omar Khayyam) describes what is known about this Persian polymath (1048-1131), who was a mathematician and astronomer in addition to being a sublime poet.

Սաատի Կօլէստան կամ Բուրաստան Saati Ko'le'stan kam Burastan [Saadi's Gulistan or Garden], translated from Persian to Armenian by Harut'iwn T'ireak'ean (New York, 1920), in 240 bookmarked pdf pages. The Gulistan/Gulestan/Golestan or Rose Garden, by the great Iranian poet Saadi Shirazi, appeared in 1258, and is a collection of beautiful, entertaining, and inspiring poems and stories. A Wikipedia entry (Saadi Shirazi) describes the author's life and achievements. Attached to the document is a file prepared by M. U. Chand, which has the Persian text and a facing English translation.

Հաֆըզ. Հնգեակներ, քառեակներ ու տաղեր Hafe"z. Hngeakner, k'ar'eakner u tagher [Hafez. Ghazals, Quatrains, and Verses], translated from Persian by Mesrop *vardapet* Mak'sudeants' (Constantinople, 1922), in 32 bookmarked pdf pages. This is a selection from the works of the beloved 14th-century Iranian poet Hafiz/Hafez, whose writings had a profound effect on Persian literature and culture. A Wikipedia entry (Hafez) describes the author's remarkable life and influence. The download also contains links to Hafez' works at Internet Archive.

William Shakespeare,

Հռոմէոս եւ Ճիւլեէդդա Hr'ome'os ew Chiwlee'dda [Romeo and Juliet], translated from English by A. K. Te'te'ean (Smyrna, 1866), in 149 pdf pages.

Վիլլիամ Շէքսպիրի Մակբէթ Villiam She'k'spiri Makbet' [William Shakespeare's Macbeth], ողբերգութիւն հինգ արարուածով [a tragedy in five acts], translated from English to Armenian by Stepan Malxaseants' (Tiflis, 1892), with a study and notes in 128 pdf pages, bookmarked by act and scene. A Wikipedia entry (Macbeth) describes the themes and plot of this drama, which was first performed around 1606 and "dramatises the damaging physical and psychological effects of political ambition on those who seek power for its own sake... Consumed by ambition and spurred to action by his wife, Macbeth murders King Duncan and takes the Scottish throne for himself. He is then wracked with guilt and paranoia. Forced to commit more and more murders to protect himself from enmity and suspicion, he soon becomes a tyrannical ruler. The bloodbath and consequent civil war swiftly take Macbeth and Lady Macbeth into the realms of madness and death." Attached to the document is a version in relatively modern English with excellent notes, also bookmarked by act and scene.

Շէքսպիր Համլէտ իշխան Դանեմարքայի She'k'spir Hamle't ishxan Danemark'ay'i [Shakespeare's Hamlet, Prince of Denmark], ողբերգութիւն հինգ արարուածով [a tragedy in five acts], translated from English to Armenian by Yovhanne's Mase'hean (Vienna, 1921), with a study and notes in 201 pdf pages, bookmarked by act and scene. A Wikipedia entry (Hamlet) describes the themes and plot of this drama, which was first performed in the early 1600s and is Shakepeare's longest play. Attached to the document is a version in relatively modern English with excellent notes, also bookmarked by act and scene.

Շէքսպիր Օթէլլօ Վենետկի Մաւրը She'k'spir O't'e'llo' Venetki Mawre" [Shakespeare's Othello, the Moor of Venice], ողբերգութիւն հինգ արարուածով [a tragedy in five acts], translated from English to Armenian by Yovhanne's Mase'hean (Venice, 1922), with a study and notes in 182 pdf pages, bookmarked by act and scene. A Wikipedia entry (Othello) describes the plot and themes of this unusual drama, which was first performed in the early 1600s. Attached to the document is a version in relatively modern English, also bookmarked by act and scene.

Շէքսպիր Արքայ Լիր She'k'spir Ark'ay Lir [Shakespeare's King Lear], by William Shakespeare, translated from English to Armenian by H. Xan-Masehean (Yovhanne's Mase'hean) and edited by Y.

Charents (Erevan, 2006), in 218 pdf pages, bookmarked by act and scene. A Wikipedia entry (King Lear) describes the play and its peculiar history. During its 400-year existence, this tragedy has been interpreted wildly, according to the tastes of directors and audiences—including having a happy ending substituted, and having the genders of some characters changed. Attached to the document is a version in relatively modern English with excellent notes, also bookmarked by act and scene. Unfortunately the Armenian scan is missing pages 46-47, and there is some underlining

Սէվիյլի Սափրիչը Se'viyli Sap'rich'e" [The Barber of Seville], by Pierre Beaumarchais, translated from French to Armenian by M. Mamurean (Polis, 1862), in 58 pdf pages, bookmarked by act and scene. A Wikipedia entry (Barber of Seville) describes the plot and themes of this four-act play, which was written in 1773 and intended as a musical comedy. According to the Wikipedia entry about the author: "At various times in his life, he was a watchmaker, inventor, playwright, musician, diplomat, spy, publisher, horticulturist, arms dealer, satirist, financier, and revolutionary (both French and American)." Attached to the document is the French original, also bookmarked by act and scene.

John Milton, Դրախտ կորուսեալ Draxt koruseal [Paradise Lost]. This is an Armenian translation, made by Yarut'iwn Awgerean (Paschal Aucher) (Venice, 1824), in 521 pdf pages. Milton (1608-1674) is best known for this lengthy poem (1667), written in blank verse.

Jean de La Fontaine, Առակք Լաֆոնդենի Ar'akk' Lafondeni [The Fables of La Fontaine], Anton Garagashean, translator (Vienna, 1894), in 499 pdf pages, bookmarked by book and chapter. This is an Armenian translation of the delightful fables collected by La Fontaine. A Wikipedia entry (Jean de La Fontaine) describes the life of this unusual author, who was one of the most popular French writers of the 17th century. Another Wikipedia entry (La Fontaine's Fables) describes the fables and their contents. Attached to the document is a searchable English translation of the Fables. Since both sections are bookmarked, this edition also could be used for language study.

Արկածք Տելեմաքայ Arkatsk' Telemak'ay [The Adventures of Telemachus], by François Fénelon, in 721 pdf pages, bookmarked by chapter. This is an Armenian translation (Venice, 1850; reprint of the 1826 edition), made by Eduard Hiwrmiwzean/Hurmuz, of the popular French novel, *Les Aventures de Télémaque* (Paris, 1699). According to a Wikipedia entry (François Fénelon) the work "became an immediate best seller both in France and abroad, going through many editions and translated into every European language and even Latin verse." Its clerical author is considered a reformer and defender of human rights. Attached to the document is the French original. Since both sections are bookmarked by chapter, the present edition also could be used for language study. Internet Archive also has an English translation of this classic and enjoyable novel (search for François de Salignac de La Mothe Fénelon).

Daniel Defoe, Պատմութիւն վարուց Ռօպէնսօնին Քրիւզօէ Patmut'iwn varuts' R'o'pe'nso'nin K'riwzo'e' [The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe]. This is an Armenian translation, made from English by Minas Bzhshkean (Venice, 1836 second printing), in 681 pdf pages, of Defoe's most famous work. Defoe (c. 1660-1731) was an English merchant, writer, journalist, pamphleteer, and spy. This work, published in 1719, is considered a contender for the first English novel.

Jonathan Swift, Ճամբորդութիւնք Կիւլիվէրի ի զանազան հեռակաց ազգս աշխարհի ի Յօվնաթան Սուիֆթայ [Gulliver's Travels into Several Remote Regions of the World by Jonathan Swift], in 788 pdf pages, bookmarked by part and chapter. This is an Armenian translation (Smyrna, 1857), made by Sargis Gasparean/Gasparian, of Swift's hilarious satirical journeys (1726), in four parts: 1. Ճամբորդութիւն ի Լիլլիփութ [A Voyage to Lilliput]; 2. Ճամբորդութիւն ի Պրոպտինկնակ [A Voyage to Brobdingnag]; 3. Ճամբորդութիւն ի Լափութա, ի Պալնիպարպի, ի Լըկկնակկ, ի Կլըպպտըպտրիպ, եւ ի Ճափոն [A Voyage to Laputa, Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbdubdrib, and Japan]; and 4. Ճամբորդութիւն յերկիրն Հօույհնհնմաց [A Voyage to the Country of the Houyhnhnms]. A Wikipedia entry (Jonathan Swift) describes the remarkable life of Swift, Ireland's most popular author. Attached to the document is the English original, also indexed by part and chapter.

Lord Byron, Beauties of English Poets/Ծաղկաքաղ քերթողաց անգղիացւոյ Tsaghkak'agh k'ert'oghats' angghiats'woy (Venice, 1852), in 261 pdf pages. George Gordon Byron's translations. Bilingual English and Armenian.

Edgar Allan Poe, Նանդուգեդցի Արթուր Կորտոն Բիմին պատահարները Nandugedts'i Art'ur Korton Bimin pataharnere" [The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket] (Vienna, 1857), in 105 pdf pages. Poe, best

known for his short stories, published this work in 1838. It is his only complete novel.

Alphonse de Lamartine, Դաշնակք Dashnakk' [Harmonies], *Harmonies poétiques et religieuses*, translated from French by Xor'en Galfayean/Corène Galfa (Paris, 1859), in 446 pdf pages.

Eugène de Mirecourt, ***Մարիոն Տըլօրմի խոստովանքը Mario'n Te"lo'rmi xostovank'e" [Confessions de Marion Delorme]***, translated from French by Gr. Ch'ilinkarean in four parts (Smyrna, 1876-1878): parts 1-3, in 677 pdf pages;
part 4, in 404 pdf pages. A Wikipedia entry Eugène de Mirecourt describes the life and works of this 19th-century writer and journalist. Marion Delorme was a French courtesan known for her relationships with the important men of her time.

Աղաւնի [Aghawni/Colomba/Dove], by Prosper Mérimée. This is an Armenian translation (Venice, 1863) made from the French in 258 pdf pages, bookmarked by chapter. The author was a major figure in French cultural life of the mid-19th century. The plot concerns a Corsican vendetta, encouraged by the lovely but vicious heroine, Colomba. Attached to the document is an English translation, bookmarked by chapter.

Washington Irving, Մահմեդի կեանքը Mahmedi keank'e" [Life of Muhammad], translated from English to Armenian by P'ilippos Vardanean (Tiflis, 1894), in 403 pdf pages. Irving (1783-1859), best known for his *Legend of Sleppy Hollow* (1820), was also a talented biographer, historian, and essayist. This was the first unbiased and sympathetic biography of the Prophet of Islam to appear in the United States (1849).

Harriet Beecher Stowe, ***Աղբար Թովմասի տնակը Aghbar T'ovmasi tnake" [Uncle Tom's Cabin]***, in two volumes (Venice, 1906):
volume 1, in 461 pdf pages;
volume 2, in 607 pdf pages.

Anna Sewell, Թխորակ Գեղանին T'xorak Geghanin [Black Beauty], in 199 pdf pages, bookmarked by chapter. This is an Armenian translation (Constantinople, 1911) of an English classic (London, 1877). A Wikipedia entry (*Black Beauty*) describes the history of the author, and the plot—which is told from the standpoint of the horse: "While forthrightly teaching animal welfare, it also teaches how to treat people with kindness, sympathy, and respect. In 2003, the novel was listed at number 58 on the BBC's survey *The Big Read*." Beginning with his early life and his mother's good advice, Black Beauty relates the circumstances of his life, his many owners, kind and cruel, and his varied occupations. Attached to the document is the English original. Since both sections are bookmarked by chapter, this edition could be used by Western Armenians to improve their English and by Anglophones to improve their Armenian.



Armenian Resource Guides, at Internet Archive.